

COMMENT OF THE DAY

A Nuisance To Be Stopped

HONGKONG has enough unavoidable domestic problems to worry about without having to suffer unnecessary afflictions. Which is why it is high time the Authorities took steps to keep the centre of the city clear of begging children and touting pimps when American warships visit the Colony. The already overcrowded thoroughfares are made almost impassable by importuning children—boys and girls—who pester American Servicemen while they are shopping or sight-seeing in the city. Our visitors are extraordinarily tolerant of these youthful nuisances, yet they must wonder why, in a place which prides itself on its fine appearance, its law and order, no official action is taken to keep them from being pestered, physically and verbally, by hordes of uncontrolled youngsters in Pedder Street and Queen's Road Central. It was noticeable yesterday that the number of children begging for—or rather demanding—"cumshaw" (and at the same time obstructing the footpaths for everybody else) was larger than ever. Moreover, they are not merely an intolerable nuisance; they are a danger to themselves and to vehicular traffic. We observed a near tragedy yesterday at the corner of Pedder Street and Queen's Road when a small boy, with a baby strapped to his back, and in pursuit of an American sailor, darted across the road in front of a car. Only quick and hard braking by the motorist prevented an accident, yet the child carried on with his importuning mission while dozens of his associates cluttered up the path, seeking and worrying American sailors with their attentions. It is commonly known that youngsters are employed by pimps and others to accost visitors to the Colony, especially personnel from American warships. It is a rotten and disgraceful business and the time is long overdue for the Authorities to clamp down on a practice which is equally revolting and distressing to the people of Hongkong as it is to our visitors who are made its target and victims.

Comet Disaster

SUNDAY'S Comet disaster was both shocking and tragic, yet it would be unfair and completely out of perspective to condemn jet airlines as an unsafe form of travel because it occurred. What precisely caused the crash may never be fully established, but it does appear likely that the plane exploded in mid-air, suggesting a mechanical defect. Nevertheless, the flying record of the Comets denies any idea that there might be a fundamental weakness about the construction of these airliners. The Comets have flown over 30,000 hours in service, which is equivalent to 12 million miles and 235 million passenger miles—a fine record of safety flying. Obviously there is nothing inherently wrong with the Comets. They are the pioneers of civil jet airliners, yet their safety performances compare with anything put up by propeller machines. Neither the manufacturers—the de Havilland Company—nor BOAC, who had the courage to place orders for the Comet from the drawing board, need lose faith in a machine which has done more than anything else to revolutionise civil air services.

Mid-Air Explosion Believed Cause Of Comet Crash

Death Of Former Statesman



Lord Simon, one-time British politician and statesman, who died yesterday at the age of 80 after a brief illness.

"Guerilla" Strikes

Union Boss Shouted Down

London, Jan. 11. Electrical workers called out by their Communist leaders walked off three of Britain's key sites—including the nation's first atomic power plant—in a series of guerilla strikes today. But at one site the men refused to join the strike, shouting "Get off your red horse" at the Electrical Trade Union boss, Frank Foulkes. The Communist president had made an overnight dash from London by road to Southampton, Lincolnshire, to try to force the rebels into strike action. They shouted him down when he arrived, ordering him to "Get off your red horse". Tonight, the Union-backed strikes for more pay threatened that action would be stepped up tomorrow. It said there would be "indefinite stoppages" instead of brief walk-outs.

JUBILANT

Employers—resisting union demands for more pay—were jubilant last night because so few men had come out. But the unions claimed "complete support" from the men who had been ordered to strike. Union leaders said last night that by Thursday 2,000 of their "guerillas" will have abandoned 20 key construction jobs in various parts of Britain. Then, next Monday, 40,000 contracting electricians of the union's 203,000 membership will stage a one-day nationwide strike to support their demands for three-pence an hour more (Contd. on back page, col. 4)

11-Hour Session Trying To Arrange Big 4 Talks

Berlin, Jan. 12. The four representatives here discussing the site for the forthcoming Foreign Ministers' conference and other technical arrangements adjourned their talks until Wednesday after an 11-hour session which ended early this morning.

The meeting ended at 2 a.m. It was the longest since the four Power representatives, the three Western Allied Commanders of Berlin and Mr Sergei Gouzenko, Berlin representative of the Soviet High Commission in Germany, started their preparatory talks on the forthcoming conference. Two previous meetings were held at British and Soviet headquarters respectively last week. Wednesday's meeting will be held at French Headquarters, according to the joint com-

DOCTOR'S STATEMENT TO BE PUT BEFORE INQUIRY COMMISSION

Porto Azzurro, Elba, Jan. 11. A mid-air explosion caused the crash of Britain's trail-blazing Comet jet airliner Yoke Peter, a medical report on 15 of the 35 victims suggested today.

Dr Bellina Delfino examined the bodies—those of four men, seven women and four children—in a white-washed hill-side chapel in the cemetery of this tiny fishing village. He said: "All the 15 men, women and children, whose bodies I examined, must have been dead before they struck the water."

The doctor said that the disaster was "definitely" the result of a mid-air explosion. The explosion ripped the clothing from the lower parts of the victims' bodies before flinging them into the sea.

This medical evidence is going before an Italian Commission of Inquiry which began assembling here today.

The Commission will examine the doctor's evidence together with wreckage and debris recovered by Italian naval and fishing craft.

The airliner crashed yesterday on a flight from Singapore to London with 20 passengers and a crew of six aboard. The search for bodies and wreckage was still continuing tonight, 32 hours after the crash, 10 miles south of this island. The search is now entirely in the hands of the Italian Navy. The corvette Fenice and smaller aircraft are still searching the Mediterranean, south of Elba, for any further traces of the airliner.

Elban fishing craft which spent most of yesterday and all today searching for wreckage called off their almost hopeless quest at sunset tonight. They had assisted in collecting, in storm-whipped seas, a mass of tragic relics of the disaster which may aid the Commission in their immense task. These included a wheel, a radiator, undercarriage mechanism, cushions, a ruined mail and some passengers' belongings.

The mail came chiefly from Malaya and Singapore which the Comet left on Saturday morning on an extra-scheduled flight.

WEDDING DRESS

The passengers' baggage included two suitcases, a wedding dress, a woman's overcoat, infants' clothing and a bag of Christmas cards and greetings telegrams.

The Commission investigating the crash will be under the direction of an Italian general who reached here today in an Italian corvette with three other service officers.

Six British experts will aid the Commission. They include representatives of the British Ministry of Civil Aviation, the British Overseas Airways Corporation and the de Havilland Aircraft Company, makers of the Comet. The British investigators spent this afternoon on a preliminary examination of the few pieces of wreckage recovered from the sea. The Commission's biggest task will be to establish the reliability of reports by local fishermen that the Comet exploded in the air and plunged into the sea with black smoke trailing from it.

(In London tonight a BOAC spokesman said there is no reason to believe that the cause of the accident was sabotage but he said every possible theory will be considered.) By tonight only one body seemed to have been identified among the 15 recovered—the 23-year-old air hostess, Miss Jean Clark. She has been identified by scraps of the blue uniform still clinging to her body.

LETTER OF THANKS In Rome the British Ambassador, Sir Ashley Clarke, tonight sent a letter of thanks to Signor Paolo Emilio Taviani, the Italian Defence Minister, for the part taken by the Italian naval and air forces in the search for the Comet.

The Ambassador said: "I have learned of the magnificent effort of the Italian services, both naval and air forces, in the attempt to rescue and in the search for the victims of the disaster which overtook BOAC Comet airliner in the air near Elba yesterday morning. I should be very grateful if Your Excellency would be good enough to convey to all those concerned my heartfelt appreciation of their speedy and selfless co-operation."

Italian search planes were returning to their mainland bases tonight as Sir Ashley Clarke's message was being delivered to the Defence Ministry. One aircraft reported: "There is no longer any hope of finding survivors." But the planes were ordered to stand by to continue their patrolling tomorrow.

Both the British and Italian investigating bodies adjourned their work tonight. The British investigators had spent the day examining mail picked up by fishing boats. They said that they had not yet finished this task and would continue it tomorrow.

NOT GREAT HELP

Mr B. A. Morris of the Accident Investigation Branch of the British Ministry of Civil Aviation said: "So far all I have had to go on are the aircraft wheels, a radiator and a piece of undercarriage. They do not help much in trying to determine the cause of the accident."

Other wreckage was reported to have been unloaded at Genoa by the Italian coastal steamer Persia, one of the first on the scene of the crash. She remained there until near dawn today.

Shortly after nightfall gleaming walnut coffins had been prepared by the village carpenter for the 15 bodies recovered.

The bodies were moved from the small mortuary in the village cemetery to the village church where they lay in their coffins in a row.

They were covered in carnations and roses brought by a stream of women and children who came to pay their respects to the dead.

WOMEN WEEP Many women wearing shawls over their heads were weeping as they laid flowers on the small children's coffins. Behind the row of coffins stood a huge wreath from the Municipal Council of Porto Azzurro. Earlier in the day, Dr Petters of the BOAC medical branch and a representative of the British Consulate in Florence, had inspected the bodies.

The consulate representative said that as soon as the bodies had been identified the next of kin would be asked for instructions.

In Rome BOAC officials said they hoped by air reconnaissance or other means to be able to pinpoint the main body of the Comet, about 10 miles south of Elba, where the depth of the sea is 80 metres (260 feet).—Reuter.

NOT GROUNDING Ottawa, Jan. 11. A spokesman for the Royal Canadian Air Force—operating the only two Comets in Canada—said today there was no reason as yet for grounding them. No information had been received so far about yesterday's crash of the Italian Comet, the spokesman stated.—Reuter.

"White Death" Claims Two More Victims

Vienna, Jan. 12. The "white death" claimed at least two more victims today as avalanches thundered down the Alps, isolating villages and cutting the main rail line between Austria and Switzerland.

The rumble of massive snowslides echoed through the mountains as slowly-rising temperatures brought a measure of relief to most of Europe after a week of blizzards and icy winds.

Almost 100 persons were dead or missing in mishaps caused by the storms. In Italy the known death toll was 27, Sweden reported 22 dead or missing, Britain 20, France 18, Austria six, Switzerland three and Germany one.

Avalanche warnings were sounded in Switzerland, Austria and Germany as thawing softened snows at the base of towering peaks and brought tons of snow down on homes, towns and roads and rail lines.

The crack International Alpine Express was enmeshed at Innsbruck, Austria, when cascading snow ripped up tracks near the Arlberg mountain village of Fliess. The village itself was saved from burial by the protective forests around it. At least 18 new avalanches were reported in the region where four persons are known to have died in a heavy snowstorm that brought falls in depths up to six feet.—United Press.

Princesses On Holiday In Switzerland



Well wrapped up are Crown Princess Beatrix, Princess Margriet and Princess Irene, daughters of Queen Juliana and Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands, when setting off for a ride in a snow-car at Grindelwald, Switzerland, during a wintersports holiday. — London Express.

"We Cannot Give Up Atlantic Alliance"

— EDEN

London, Jan. 11.

Mr Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, declared in a broadcast tonight that the West need never abandon its defensive arrangements as a price for agreement with Russia.

The Foreign Secretary said that had an Atlantic Alliance existed between the two world wars the second one would not have occurred.

"Whatever happens we cannot give up this Alliance which is the foundation of our safety and threatens no one," he stated.

Mr Eden said the West could also never abandon its stand on free all-German elections as "the first essential if Germany is to be reunified."

"For that is the only method which we can get a representative German Government with which the four powers can discuss a German settlement. No compromise between East and West such as a provisional government imposed by the occupying powers could fulfil this need."

Referring to the forthcoming "Big Four" Foreign Ministers' conference Mr Eden said: "The essence of all successful international negotiation is compromise. I hope that this spirit will be present on both sides at Berlin."

Other points made by Mr Eden in his survey of international affairs were:

"THE ONLY WAY" Korea—the ending of the Korean fighting had been "the most heartening feature" of the past year. He remained convinced that "the only way to bring about a Korean peace" was through the political conference provided for by the armistice.

Persia—the resumption of diplomatic relations was "an other item on the credit side." He hoped Anglo-Persian oil talks would start soon.

"The Middle East"—"The growing force of nationalism" was probably the most powerful influence in this area now and "like it or not we have to accept this fact in our relations with these countries." President Eisenhower's plan for an international atomic bank—Mr Eden hoped the world would one day ban atomic weapons and agree to all round disarmament.

"But the amassing of arms is the product and not the producer of tension in the world. That is why we are continually trying as a first step to remove the causes of tension."

"That is why I welcome President Eisenhower's proposal." Mr Eden hoped the Russians at Berlin would find it possible to meet the West on the essential point of free German elections.—Reuter.

Three Fighter Planes Crash

Frankfurt, Jan. 11.

Three United States Air Force F-86 Sabre-jet fighter planes crashed south of Frankfurt today. First reports said that all three pilots parachuted to safety.

"Two of the pilots have been reported safe and we believe the third one also got out," a spokesman for the Air Force Air-Sea Rescue Squadron said at Kaiserslautern.—United Press.

Quake Rocks Island

Rome, Jan. 11.

The island of Stromboli off the southern coast of Italy, where the volcano of the same name is located, was rocked by an earthquake today. No casualties or damage were reported.—France-Press.

Kenya Police Officer Fined

Nairobi, Jan. 11.

A Kenya Police reserve officer, Philip Tynarle Smith, was fined £50 by the Nakuru Supreme Court today for failing to keep ammunition in safe custody.

He was acquitted of two other charges, of stealing 128 rounds of ammunition deposited with the Police for safe custody and of possession of ammunition without a licence.

The Judge remarked that accused was the first officer he had ever heard of being charged with possession of arms without a licence.

Smith had been in custody eight weeks.—France-Press.

SERUM SAVES A BOY'S LIFE

Innsbruck, Jan. 12.

Serum flown from Michigan in a 4,500-mile emergency flight that almost failed, stopped the uncontrolled bleeding of an eight-year-old boy tonight and he was pronounced out of immediate danger.

"I believe the boy has been saved," said Dr Peter Dietrich.—United Press.

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The 1954 Morris has put low cost motoring into a higher quality class. When next you see one, note its better finish inside and out. When it moves off observe how quietly and quickly its owner is in top and away! He is driving a car that has been built to a "Quality First" specification through and through.



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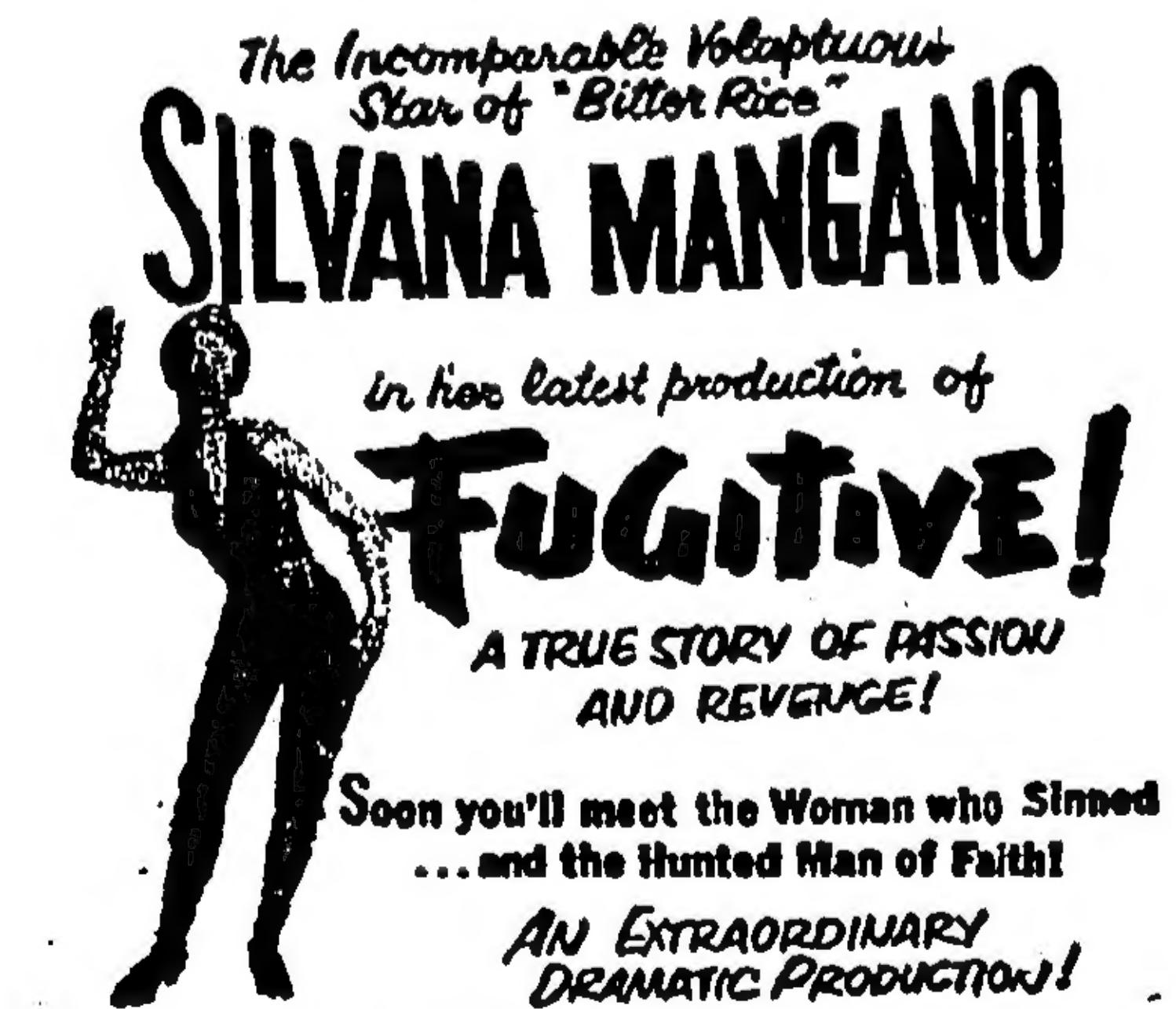
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Pieces by Granados, Ravel, Schumann, Tartini

INDIA'S RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA

Mohammed Ali Says Nehru Does Not Want To Be Satellite

Washington, Jan. 11.

Pakistan's Prime Minister Mohammed Ali today accused Indian Prime Minister Nehru of playing power politics "to dominate the two great Power blocs" but said Nehru "did not want to become a Russian satellite."

Mohammed Ali, in a copyright interview with the weekly magazine U.S. News and World Report, criticised the Indian leader for opposing the proposed military aid agreement between the United States and Pakistan.

"Between two great Power blocs that are equally balanced, a weak power can be decisive. That is what Nehru wants. By holding the balance of power he wants to dominate the two great Power blocs. If there is another Power strong enough to give the lead to other smaller nations, then Nehru's bargaining position is weakened. That is why he is against the agreement for military aid between America and Pakistan."

Asked if he thought Nehru would join forces with the Communist bloc, Mohammed Ali replied: "No. Nehru may threaten to do so but he does not want to become a Russian satellite."

He warned that if the proposed U.S.-Pakistan military aid agreement, for some reason or other, failed to materialise, it would mean a great loss of prestige for the U.S. in the eyes of the smaller countries and a triumph for the Communist bloc. Asked if the U.S. could use Pakistan bases in case of emergency, Mohammed Ali declared: "We will build bases to defend Pakistan and in an emergency these should be nothing to prevent us from inviting any friendly Power, including America, to use those bases to defend this region."

He emphatically denied that the question of granting bases

in peace-time to the U.S. had been discussed. The people of Pakistan, he said, would warmly welcome American military aid "so long as it does not involve the granting of bases to a foreign Power."

INDIAN PRESSURE

Mohammed admitted that in the event of Pakistan getting no military aid from the U.S., "the people may be disappointed. The intellectuals especially would think that the plan was dropped as a result of pressure from India."

Questioned about the possibility of a Middle East defence agreement with Iran and Turkey to strengthen both Asia and the Middle East, the Pakistani Premier said: "It is a very good idea, but we couldn't tell Iran we are going to march in to defend you unless we were invited. And first, Iran must be strengthened."

A France-Press report from Washington said official sources denied that the U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. John Foster Dulles, had made a statement that the U.S. was conducting informal negotiations for a defensive alliance with Pakistan, Turkey and Iran.

The attribution of such a statement to Mr. Dulles stemmed from a misinterpretation of remarks he had made in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee last Thursday, these sources said. Mr. Dulles, in his statement, reviewed the international situation and referred to conversations among Pakistan, Turkey and Iran on Middle East defence, the sources said, but at no time did the Secretary of State speak of participation in these conversations. — France-Press.

Truman Won't "Sling Mud" At Eisenhower

SO FAST, SO HIGH.

At that time, he said, the Allies had almost no effective air force.

"Now the airpower available in the United States Strategic Air Force — which would be available to SHAPE in case of war — consists of planes to which there is no answer on the Soviet side at this time," he said.

He referred to the B-47. It flies so fast and so high that Soviet interceptors would be ineffective and, moreover, it can launch its atom bombs with "considerable accuracy," he said. — United Press.



Harry Odell says

Don't miss

THE INK SPOTS

on the stage

at the **EMPIRE THEATRE**

"They are terrific"

He Sat On A Flaming Log

Innsbruck, Jan. 11.
An Innsbruck fireman calmly carried red hot iron plates, rolled in the glowing ashes of a great wood fire and sat with apparent pleasure on a flaming log of wood to demonstrate the qualities of a new protective garment invented in Austria.

The clothing was made from "Tempex", a light pliable material coated with a bright silvery metal layer which reflected back the infra-red heat rays. — China Mail Special.

Purge Unlikely For Critic Of Yugoslavia

Belgrade, Jan. 11.

Milovan Djilas, one of Yugoslavia's four vice-presidents up for examination before the Yugoslav Communist Party's Central Committee for alleged heretical views, is unlikely to be a victim of a Soviet-type purge, usually reliable Yugoslav sources said here today.

It was expected that his diversion from party thinking and criticism of party morality would be thrashed out in discussions inside the party.

Mr. Djilas has been rebuked by the Central Committee of 10 to which he himself belongs, for recent articles urging "more democracy." He also criticised the party for hypocrisy and privilege for establishing a rigid caste system and for interference in private lives and the administration of justice.

The very fact that Mr. Djilas could publish these criticisms was in itself a sign that Yugoslav Communism had progressed beyond purges and allowed a certain democratic freedom of opinion, the sources said.

The sources said a strong body of opinion in the party would oppose as exaggerated Mr. Djilas' criticisms of excessive privileges and luxury among party leaders.

TITO'S 7 HOUSES

It was true that President Tito as head of state had a considerable number of houses—seven were mentioned. It was also true that Yugoslavia's largely peasant population had a relatively low standard of living as a result of paying for industrialisation and a big defence programme since the war. But many important party members had only four or five rooms flats to live in. And it was common among the urban population for an ordinary family to live in two rooms, it was stated.

In general, it was claimed, privileges of party leaders had been reduced rather than expanded during recent years. The sources maintained that Mr. Djilas' main criticisms were theoretical, dealing with the future development of the party, rather than about the way party members lived. — Reuter.

Mau Mau Skeleton Clung To Its Bren

Nairobi, Jan. 11.

The skeleton of a Mau Mau terrorist, holding a loaded Bren gun and an October issue of a vernacular newspaper was found by security forces making a sweep in the Embu district today.

During their operations today security forces killed six Mau Mau terrorists and captured five home-made rifles.

In last week's operations 60 Mau Mau were killed and 10 wounded and captured, while one European and 20 African members of the security forces were killed and 10 Africans wounded.

A Kenya government official and his wife broke up a Mau Mau oath-taking ceremony and captured one of a gang of ten terrorists during a fishing expedition last weekend in the foothills of Mount Kenya.

General Sir George Erskine's East Africa Command headquarters reported that Lieu-

tenant Colonel N. Chaplin, executive officer of the Central Province Executive Committee at Nyasaland, and his wife discovered the gang while they were fishing in the Rupengani River near Embu.

The Chaplins, who were accompanied by an armed escort of three police saw some gangsters fishing with lines a few yards away and others had erected banana leaf arches for the oath-taking ceremony.

The gangsters all fled into the forest but one of them carrying four pangas (heavy knives) and Mau Mau documents was not quick enough and was caught. — France-Press & China Mail Special.

QUEEN'S ALHAMBRA

SHOWING TO-DAY

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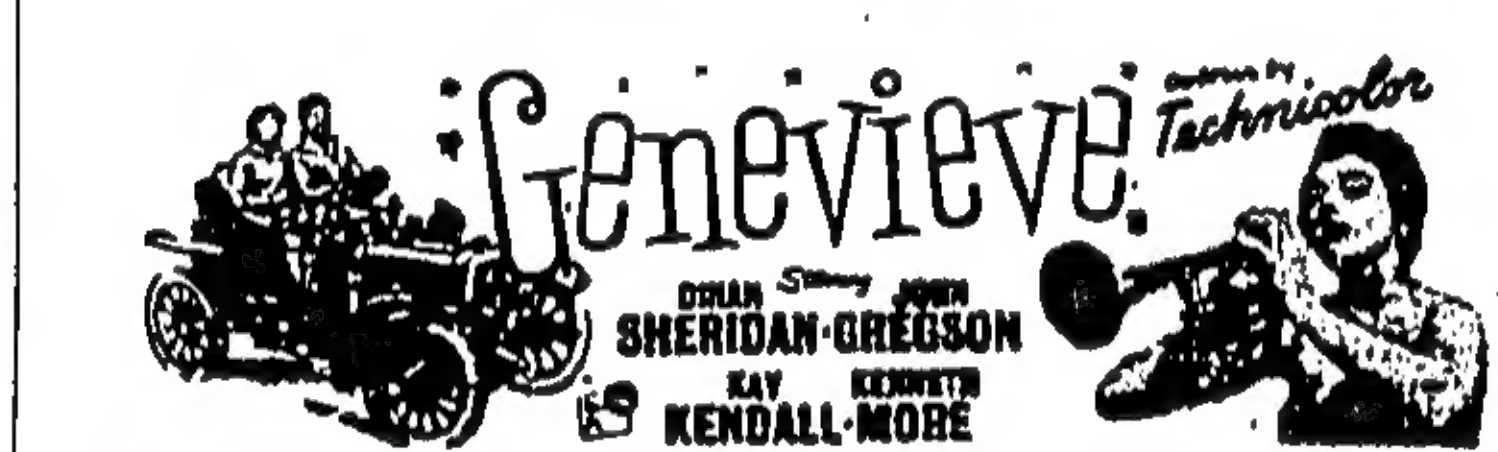
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LEE Theatre GREAT WORLD

FINAL TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 p.m.



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POP



US Plans To Withdraw More Troops From South Korea

MOVE IS NOT EXPECTED FOR SOME MONTHS

Washington, Jan. 11.

President Eisenhower plans to withdraw additional combat troops from Korea, informed sources disclosed today, but not for several months. These sources said notification that further troop withdrawals are in prospect — but not imminent — was given to Congressional leaders at White House conferences last week.

The President, Defence Secretary Charles E. Wilson and Admiral Arthur W. Radford, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, were understood to have stressed that all US withdrawals — including the pull-back of the two divisions already announced — would be slow and orderly.

Republicans Divided On Farm Bills

Washington, Jan. 11. Congress received President Eisenhower's farm and labour programmes with greatly divided opinion today. These subjects seemed certain to join taxes as the major items of controversy at this session.

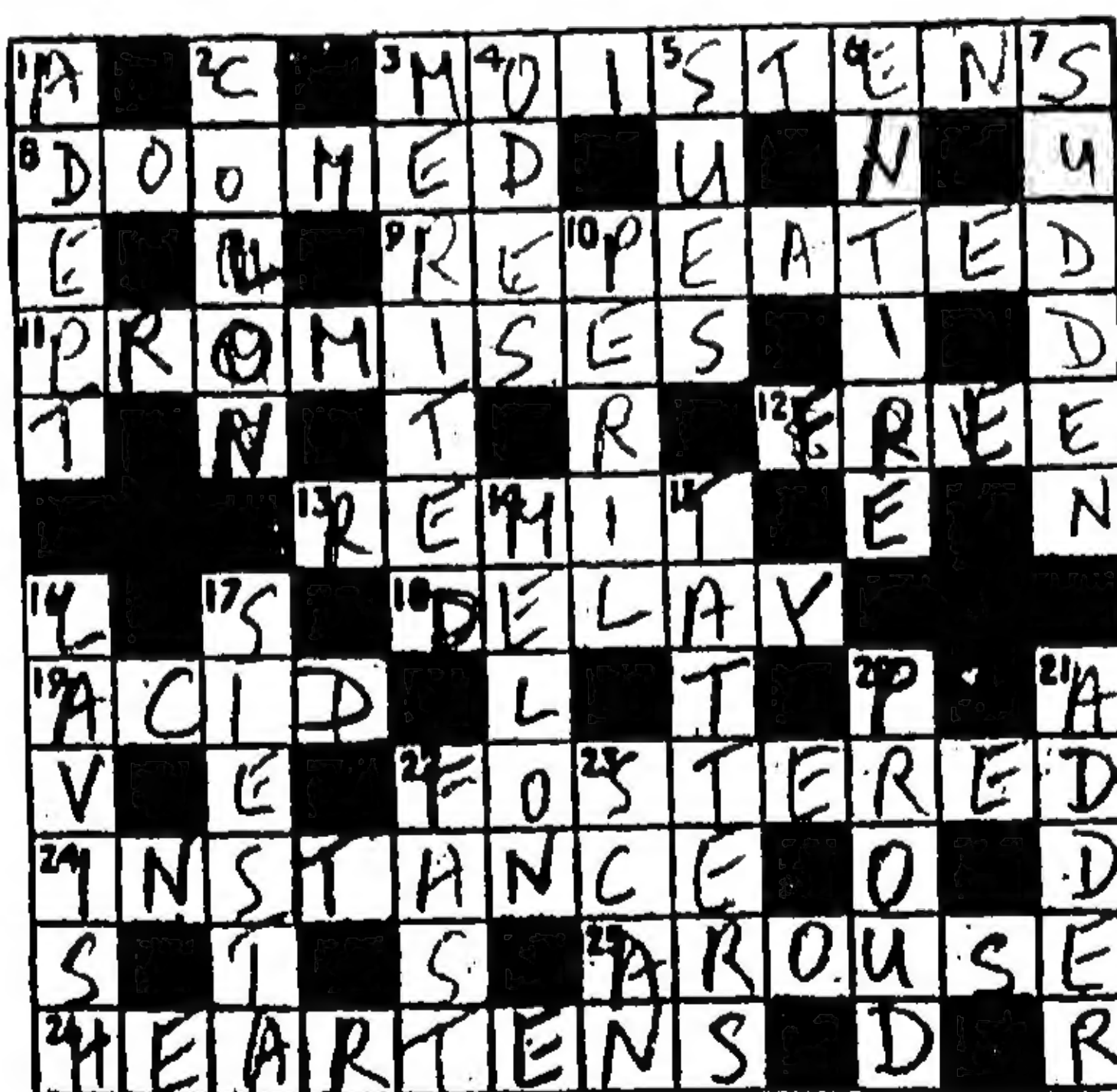
Mr Eisenhower laid down his farm programme in a 7,000-word message calling for flexible and generally lower farm price supports.

And, in a separate 2,000-word message, President Eisenhower proposed 14 changes in the Taft-Hartley labour law. The one surprise proposal called for Government-conducted secret balloting by union members before a strike may be called.

As expected, Mr Eisenhower's programmes promptly drew support and censure. His fellow Republicans in Congress divided sharply over the farm programme. Some hailed it as sound and effective; others openly opposed the key proposal to shift from rigid high price supports to flexible generally lower supports.

Republican leaders applauded the labour proposals. House Democratic leader Sam Rayburn declined comment, noting only that it will be a "very difficult task" to enact new labour legislation that will satisfy all sides. —United Press.

A British Crossword Puzzle



- ACROSS
- 3 Dumps (8).
 - 8 Fated (6).
 - 11 Underlikes (8).
 - 12 Liberate (4).
 - 13 Send (5).
 - 14 Put off (5).
 - 15 Tart (4).
 - 16 Nurtured (8).
 - 17 Example (8).
 - 18 Sile (6).
 - 19 Encourages (8).
- DOWN
- 1 Skilful (5).
 - 2 Punctuation mark (5).
 - 3 Deserved (7).
 - 4 Poems (4).
 - 5 Prosecutes (4).
 - 6 Whole (6).
 - 7 Unexpected (6).
 - 10 Danger (5).
 - 11 Fruit (5).
 - 12 Shreds (7).
 - 13 Prodigal (8).
 - 14 Nap (6).
 - 15 Decent (6).
 - 16 Snake (5).
 - 17 Rapid (4).
 - 18 Scrutinise (4).

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD.—Across: 3 Edifice, 7 Carve, 8 Riddle, 10 Attain, 13 Proceed, 15 Base, 17 Endured, 18 Portent, 20 Epee, 21 Tipples, 26 Canine, 27 Register, 28 Trite, 29 Destroy, Down: 1 Scrap, 2 Irate, 3 Earle, 4 Fair, 5 Cougar, 6 Shewed, 9 Indent, 11 Troop, 12 Acute, 14 Endic, 16 Blump, 18 Seven, 19 Ptered, 19 Reign, 22 Paris, 23 Limit, 24 Sobor, 25 Tuar.

Communism In Italy "No Worse"

Washington, Jan. 11.

The Italian Ambassador, Signor Alberto Tarchiani, said today that he thought the Communist situation in Italy was no more serious than in the past and he believed the Leftist Parties in Italy would remain within the law.

Signor Tarchiani conferred for 45 minutes with the deputy Under-Secretary of State, Mr Robert Murphy, at the State Department in regard to problems affecting Italy.

Afterwards he said, "Personally I do not think the Communist situation is more serious in Italy than in the past, and by that I mean since 1943. I think the Communists and the Leftists are important elements in Italian life but I think they are and will remain within the limits of the law and that they will not become a serious danger to the nation."

The Ambassador said that in the last general strike in Italy 60 per cent of the workers in the Fiat plants in Turin did not strike and that showed that the Communist menace was not so terrible because the Fiat plants were considered to be a Communist stronghold.

Referring to Trieste, he said it was a constant preoccupation for him here and "I think the centre of conversation is in Belgrade rather than in Rome, owing to the Ministerial crisis there. I am persuaded the Trieste problem can be solved and that it is a question of goodwill. We know that the October 8 declaration on Trieste is still valid and that the earlier resolution of 1948 on Trieste is still valid and will be until another solution is found." —United Press.

16 Dead In U.S. Blizzard

New York, Jan. 11.

Sixteen persons have died as a result of a snow storm of near blizzard proportions which has been raging yesterday and today in the north-eastern United States.

Twelve of the deaths were reported in New Jersey and four in the Philadelphia area. —France-Press.

Atomic-Powered Planes May Fly By 1979, Says Doolittle

Washington, Jan. 11.

Lieut-General James H. Doolittle, aviation pioneer and scientist, today predicted the "advent of atomic powered flight by the end of the century — and probably within 25 years."

He also said it was "entirely probable" that efforts would be made within the next 50 years to send missiles "through space to as far as the moon."

He made no mention, however, of the chances of passengers on the missiles.

These were two of the 10 predictions made by General Doolittle in a signed article in "Planes," official publication of the Aircraft Industries Association.

He said that most of his 10 predictions were "virtually certain of realization."

The predictions were as follows: 1.—Air transports would be capable of doing 1,000 miles an hour "under certain conditions" within 25 years.

2.—Within the next 50 years controls on most military aircraft for take-offs and landings would be completely automatic.



The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh walk through the wooded grounds of Moose Lodge where they have spent three days of well-earned rest during their tour of New Zealand. —Express-Photo.

Once It Was Used To Chop Up Settlers:

Maori Battle Axe (Sheffield Made) Presented To Duke

Wellington, N.Z. Jan. 11.

The Duke of Edinburgh was today given the axe which the native Maori Hone Heke used to chop up British settlers in New Zealand.

The Duke noted that the steel head was marked "made in Sheffield". He was told the battle axe was given to Heke with other presents when he visited Britain.

En route home through Sydney, Heke promptly sold the gifts to buy guns to kill more Britons. However, he kept his trusty axe.

Queen Elizabeth and the Duke were teased by the Prime Minister, Mr S. Holland, at a formal lunch as embarrassed officials tried to keep from their details of "Operation Top Hat" that earned quite a few fast pounds for local businessmen.

Grey and black toppers on display at garden parties and receptions since the Royal couple first arrived in New Zealand were beginning to look a little worn.

They were at a local shop cornered the market in London last June and bought up all top hats available after the Coronation's bumper crop. The hats were shipped to New Zealand for movement to cities and towns, one jump ahead of the Royal couple.

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A Quiet Stroll For The Queen

French Signature Of EDC Is Vital

Ottawa, Jan. 11.

All the Western Allies will have to re-appraise their policies if France decides that the proposed European Defence Community is impractical, the External Affairs Minister, Mr Lester Pearson, said tonight.

Mr Pearson made the statement on the radio programme "Press Conference".

Asked to comment on the warning by the U.S. Secretary of State, Mr John Foster Dulles, that French failure to agree to EDC would require an "agonising re-appraisal" of U.S. policies, Mr Pearson said, "Then we will all have to re-appraise our policies — and all re-appraisals are agonising."

It would be a mistake to think that the EDC was the only way of incorporating Germany in the Western defence organisation, Mr Pearson said. Although EDC was "the only plan now before us", he said, other possibilities would be German membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation or a series of bilateral treaties between Germany and NATO countries.

Mr Pearson said that EDC would see German troops incorporated in a European Army, while the other plans would mean a separate German Army under a German General Staff.

The External Affairs Minister also said he was encouraged by the Soviet agreement to discuss President Eisenhower's proposal for an atomic pool, but it would be wrong "to go overboard with optimism" about Russian intentions.

Russian co-operation in the peaceful application of atomic energy would be encouraging and there was always the hope that co-operation in this field would lead to co-operation in other fields, Mr Pearson continued. But even if Russia did not agree to come in on the Eisenhower plan, he said, the other nations that could work together should do so, with the door left open for the Soviet Union to come in later. —United Press.

Elections To Be Held In Russia

Moscow, Jan. 12.

More than 100 million Soviet citizens will go to the polls on March 14 to elect 1,800 Deputies to the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., composed of two Chambers, the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities.

The date of the elections, which will be based on universal, direct and secret voting, was fixed by decree by the President of the Soviet Union, Marshal Klement Voroshilov.

Elections to the Supreme Soviet first took place in February, 1937. Two others were held since, in 1946 and in March, 1950. All recognised organisations, such as associations of farmers in the state collective farms, workers in factories, intellectuals and members of the armed forces may sponsor candidates in the elections and campaign for them.

99 P.C. VOTE

Each electoral constituency, representing 300,000 inhabitants, will send one member to the Supreme Soviet.

The Communist Party and the non-Party masses join in a single bloc and the candidates are presented on a common list. The percentage of voters is usually very high, reaching 99 per cent of the registered voters.

The Supreme Soviet is elected for four years and meets twice a year in extraordinary session. It may be convened by the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. or on the initiative of its members, or at the request of one of the Soviet federated republics. The Supreme Soviet promulgates laws and revises the Constitution. —France-Press.

CURIOS — JADE

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"CHINA TRADE WILL SOON DIE IF UN LIFTS EMBARGO"

Ottawa, Jan. 11.

If the West withdrew restrictions on trade with Communist China, the demand in Western countries for Chinese goods could soon be filled and trade would soon die out, the Canadian Government's Assistant Trade Commissioner in Hongkong, Mr M. B. Blackwood, said today.

China was "woefully short of foreign exchange" and in all recent trade deals had proposed to pay for imports with produce, he said.

Mr Blackwood said this in an article in the current edition of the Trade Department publication "Foreign Trade."

In the event of restrictions being lifted "China would be in the position of having neither acceptable products nor currency to offer for needed imports," he said.

In recent deals with unofficial missions from Britain and France and with an official Japanese trade mission, China had contracted to exchange more than \$150,000,000 worth of tea, silk, vegetable oil, bristles and feathers for steel, motor vehicles, drugs, chemicals, medical instruments, electrical apparatus, transportation equipment and cotton piece goods.

Mr Blackwood said that the Communist Government was reported to be using a number of small islands off the coast of China as trans-shipment centres to avoid trans-shipping at Hongkong.

NO CONSUMER GOODS

They were encouraging their overseas suppliers to ship directly to China and were attempting to buy goods directly from the manufacturer.

These steps were designed to cut out the middleman and trans-shipment costs and help to conserve foreign exchange.

In addition, China's austerity programme restricted imports of consumer goods.

The trade official said that Hongkong traders believed that even if the restrictions on trade with China were lifted, there would be few opportunities to export consumer goods to China.

The Chinese now demand delivery of the shipment at a port of entry before paying for it. A letter of guarantee had replaced the former letter of credit.

"Thus, the foreign shipper must shoulder the entire financial burden of the shipment," Mr Blackwood said. "And instances have been reported where cargo was rejected for no apparent reason except that it was claimed to be 'not up to standard'... even when cargoes were inspected and tested." —United Press.

Uncle Sold His Wife

Rawalpindi, Pakistan, Jan. 11.

A man arrested here for theft said he was trying to raise sufficient money to buy back his wife who had been sold by his uncle during his absence.

He needed 500 rupees (255 sterling) but had been unable to raise it honestly. —China Mail Special.

Opium Smoking To Be Banned By 1959—Says UN

Geneva, Jan. 11.

Opium consumption for non-medical uses will be completely banned in 1959, the information centre of the United Nations European office officially announced here tonight.

In 1929, 18 Asian countries and territories permitted opium consumption, and in most of these countries its sale was a Government monopoly.

In 1953, seven of the 18 abolished these monopolies and prohibited opium-smoking and other non-medical uses of the drug.



Harry Odell says

Don't miss

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EMPIRE THEATRE

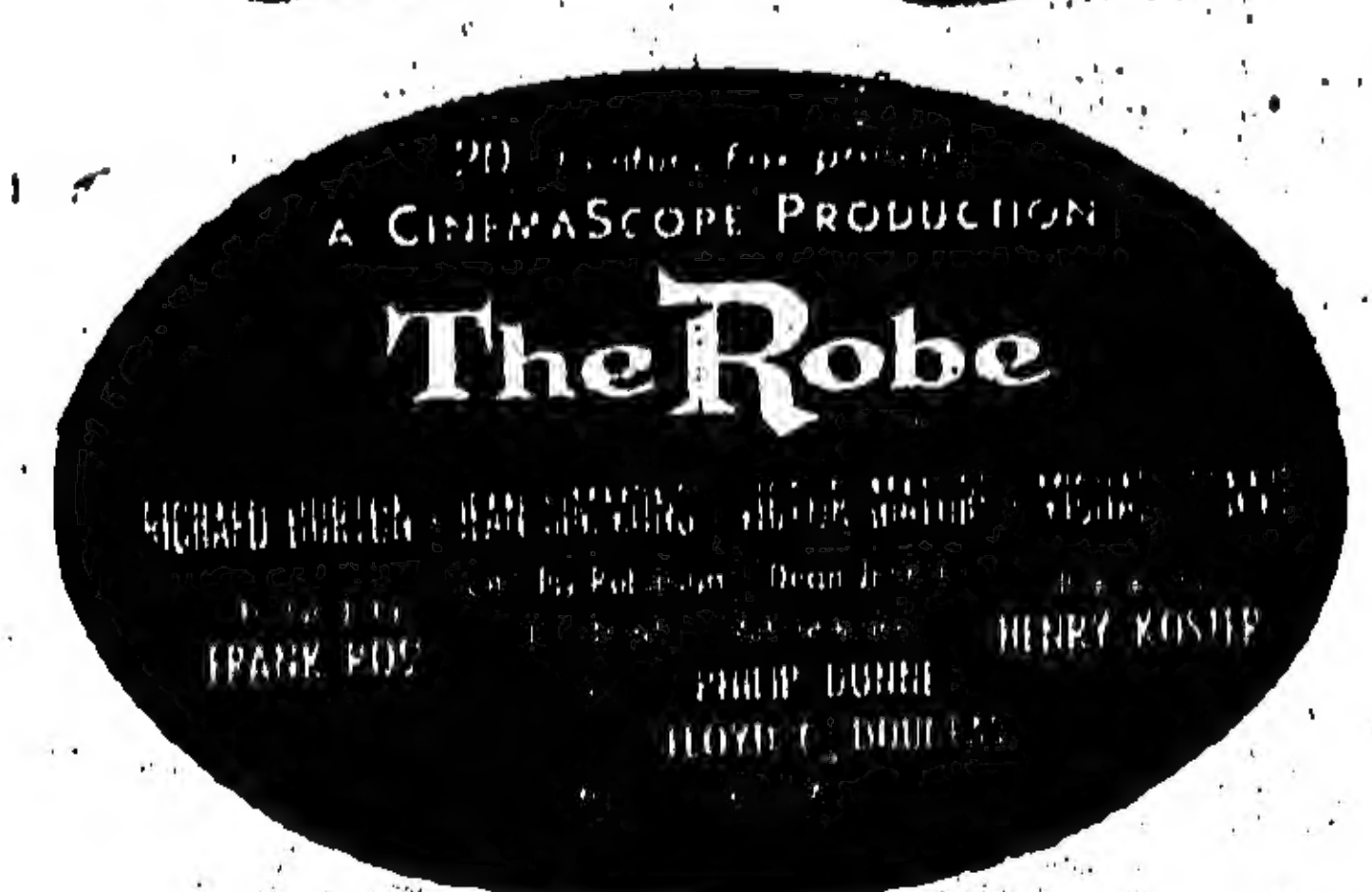
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NEXT CHANGE



Always a Bride

Eden And His New Thinker

WHERE DOES THE POWER LIE?

By ROBERT BLAKE

A NEW man sits behind one of the most important official desks in London. Sir Ivone Kirkpatrick, after a distinguished career in the Foreign Service, succeeded Sir William Strang as Permanent Under-Secretary at the Foreign Office.

In theory, British foreign policy is controlled by the Foreign Secretary and the Cabinet—that is, by politicians responsible to Parliament and hence to the nation. But theory and practice under the British Constitution seldom correspond. For 100 years past, effective power has lain in the hands not of the Secretaries of State who possess its outward trappings, but of their silent, unobtrusive, conscientious, hard working subordinates. What are the reasons for this change?

It began in the middle of the last century shortly after the dismissal of Lord Palmerston who was the greatest British statesman ever to be Foreign Secretary. He was immensely knowledgeable, very industrious, and had years of experience. He kept all the strings of power in his own hands. But his immediate successors were, by comparison, nonentities, and none of them held office for very long.

Too powerful?

FOR the next 20 years the real power at the Foreign Office lay in the hands of a new and almost wholly forgotten figure—Edmund (later Lord) Hammond, who was from 1853 to 1873 the Permanent Under-Secretary.

Through sheer continuity his influence was enormous. He inaugurated an important procedural change whereby all papers came through his hands and received his comments, before they reached the Foreign Secretary.

The invention of the telegraph had in any case greatly reduced the independence of ambassadors and enhanced the power of the Foreign Office. It depended largely upon the accident of politics whether that power would be exercised by the politician or the civil service head of the department.

At the end of the nineteenth century circumstances did, however, favour the politician.

SIR IVONE KIRKPATRICK has taken up his post as permanent head of the Foreign Office at the age of 56. From 1950 he was our High Commissioner in Germany. He was Chamberlain's interpreter at Munich; interviewed Hitler when he flew to Britain during the war. Kirkpatrick is an Irishman, married for 24 years, with a son and a daughter.

Indeed, for a period favour the politician. For 10 years Lord Salisbury combined the offices of Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary.

Opinions differ about the merits of his policy, but there can be no doubt about the effectiveness of the control which he exercised over his own department. His general views on the civil service—Admiralty—were admirably crystallised in a letter:

"The experts—the pedants—have too much power. They ought to be advisers and subordinates."

But Lord Salisbury's successors were less strong willed, and, on the whole, less long lived.

The balance of power created by Lord Hammond soon reasserted itself. In the 20th century policy was once again determined by the civil servants acting through their permanent head.

The clash

IN the history of diplomacy—ever if it were to be properly written—the names of the permanent under-secretaries, Lord Hardinge, Lord Carnock, Sir Eyre Crowe, would be at least as important as those of Grey, Balfour, Curzon and Macdonald who were their nominal superiors.

By the 1930s the position of the Permanent Under-Secretary had become so powerful that a major difference between his views and those of his political superiors could only result in deadlock.

The full story of Sir Robert Vansittart's conflict in 1937 with Mr Chamberlain and, to a lesser extent, with Mr Eden has never been told.

It will, one day, be an interesting chapter in the history of the Foreign Office. But enough is known for it to be clear that a real deadlock on the question of appeasement towards Germany could only be resolved by the removal of Vansittart (presumably with Mr Eden's approval) to an apparently higher, but in fact powerless, position as Chief Diplomatic Adviser to the Government.

How do matters stand today? All the causes which a century ago enhanced the power of Lord Hammond are more than ever operative now.

Ambassadors are even less important: they can do little more than gather information and, puppets on a Whitehall string, transmit the decisions of the Foreign Office.

The growing complexity of foreign policy has made it more difficult than ever for a Foreign Secretary, encumbered by his political duties, to study his own subject adequately.

Few politicians have the courage to concentrate only upon the broad issues, to admit, like Lloyd George, that they "have never heard of Teschen," to demand, like Sir Winston Churchill, a brief summary of the most recalcitrant problems upon half a sheet of paper. Most Foreign Secretaries are over-conscientious, read too much, and soon find themselves in the hands of their own experts.

The phantoms

DURING the last four years successive Foreign Secretaries have been—to use Disraeli's famous description of an early XIXth century Prime Minister—little more than "transient and embarrassed phantoms."

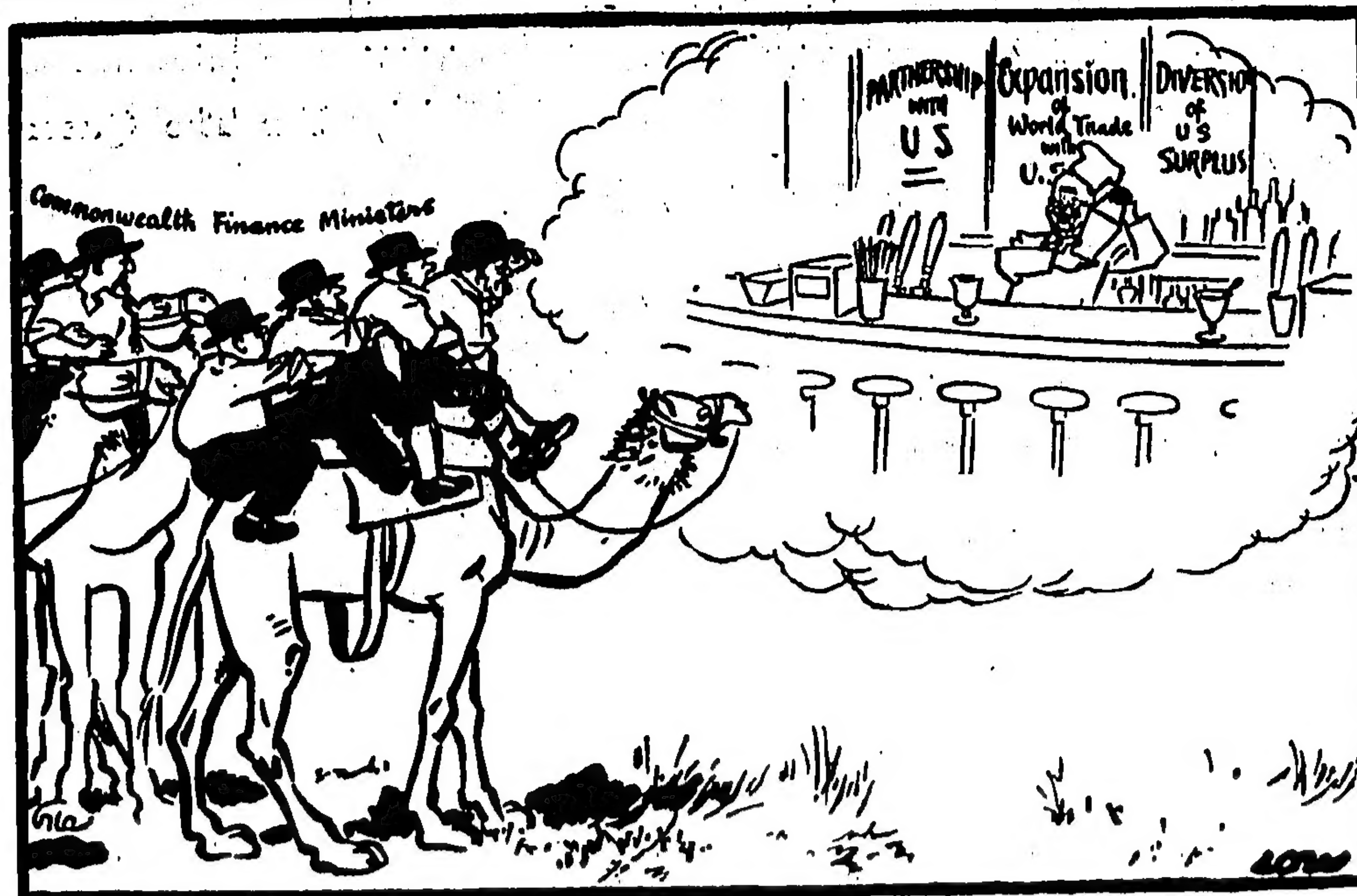
Mr Bevin, whatever his earlier vigour, was mortally ill. Mr Morrison held office for six months, and was very incompetent. Mr Eden, though now happily recovered, was seriously ill too. For brief intervals, Sir Winston Churchill and Lord Salisbury have been at the head of the Foreign Office.

These conditions must inevitably have concentrated great power into the hands of Sir William Strang, who has throughout been Permanent Head of the Office.

Future historians will, if the evidence survives, decide whether or not that power has been wisely used. No one can tell today. But it is quite clear that conditions in the immediate future are not likely to diminish the importance of his post.

Key figure

HIS successor, whose interests and background are remarkably similar to those of Sir William Strang, will remain for some time a key figure. It is to Sir Ivone Kirkpatrick, rather than to whoever nominally stands above him, that the public should attribute the important decisions of the next few years.



MIRAGE IN AUSTRALIA

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New Light On The Crimean War

Someone Blundered At Balaklava

By PETER LOVEGROVE

ON October 25, 1854, the Light Cavalry Brigade, 700 all ranks of the 4th and 13th Light Dragoons, the 8th and 11th Hussars and the 17th Lancers, the finest light horsemen in Europe and disciplined to perfection, rode in beautiful order into the narrow pocket of the Crimean port of Balaklava.

It was a deadly three-sided trap from which there was no escape. The mass of the Russian cavalry with a battery of guns was awaiting them head on at its end; Russian batteries and riflemen were strongly entrenched on the steep walls of the 600 feet high Causeway Heights and the Foliohine Hills, to their right and left.

The British cavalry was exposed to crossfire of the most frightful and deadly kind, to which it had no possibility of replying. Though torn to pieces, the Light Brigade continued to advance with machine-like precision: as a man or horse dropped, the riders on each side of him opened out; as soon as

they had ridden clear the ranks closed again and the lines swept on. They overran the guns at the end of the valley, and the gunners were slaughtered, but strong counter-attacks forced them to retreat—and the retreat was worse than the advance. The shattered, exhausted remnants somehow dragged themselves back in confusion; and only 195, most of them wounded, eventually reached the safety of the British positions. The 13th Dragoons could muster only two officers and eight men; the 17th Lancers were reduced to 37 troopers; 500 horses were killed. And the whole engagement lasted but 20 minutes.

"C'est magnifique, mais ce n'est pas la guerre," mused the French General Bosquet.

Who To Blame?

WHO was to blame for sending the Light Brigade to its doom? Was it Lord Raglan, the 67-year-old British Commander-in-Chief, a charming, urbane, subtle diplomatist, but no soldier, who had never previously led troops in the field, and who issued ambiguous orders which to the trained staff officer of today seem vague, obscure, the work of an amateur, and an invitation to disaster?

Was it Captain Nolan, Irish A.D.C., and ebullient Irish cavalry officer, who delivered the fatal message, and, misreading it, mistakenly pointed to the North Valley instead of the correct objective, the Causeway Heights and the redoubts with the captured British guns?

Was it Lord Lucan, the conscientious, irascible, ruthless commander of the Cavalry Division, who knew that cavalry charging guns in such circumstances would be annihilated, but had no commonsense and was accustomed to enforce every law and order to the letter?

Or his brother-in-law and furiously jealous rival, the inexperienced Earl of Cardigan, the Light Brigade commander, a quarrelsome, domineering, obstinate, conceited aristocrat, hated by his officers and the British people, who had bought his way up the Army?

Or was it the defects of the British military system, which was to be so drastically reshaped soon after?

Fantastic Story

MISS Cecil Woodham-Smith, who a few years ago wrote a splendid biography of Florence Nightingale, set out to investigate the facts of this fantastic story. She was given access to private letters and diaries, dispatches, and War Office correspondence and law reports; she pored over files of newspapers and privately printed pamphlets. The result is "The Reason Why" (Constable, 16s), a magnificently vivid description of the engagement and the events leading up to it, the characters involved, and the whole depressing Victorian scene.

She dwells at length on the notorious careers of the brothers-in-law, on the almost incredible lack of organisation in the field—when problems of supply and transport were ignored and left to chance—and on the inexperience and prejudice of the commanders.

The purchases system, under which a man first bought his commission and then paid for each subsequent step in rank, and which enabled a rich man to buy the command of a regiment over the heads of more efficient officers, is carefully analysed.

This system was born out of the excesses of the Cromwellian military dictatorship. After the Restoration, nation and Parliament were determined that never again should the Army be in the hands of adventurers likely to bring about a military revolution.

Gravely Abused

FAMOUS victories were won by the British Army while it was officered by purchase, and the system had the wholehearted support of the great Duke of Wellington. But by the 19th century, it was gravely abused and manipulated by men of wealth and high birth. Half-pay, on which went officers temporarily not required, was used as a means of hastening promotion and avoiding distant overseas service. A young man would buy a vacant captaincy in a regiment in which he had no intention of serving, and next day would

go on half-pay. Though he had done no service, he had become a captain, which qualified him as completely as if he had done 20 years' service to buy his next step as major in another regiment.

When a regiment went to India, most of the wealthy officers went on half-pay; when the regiment returned, the Indian duty officers dropped out and the smarter set took their places.

Although the War Office had laid down an official tariff for the purchase of commissions, additional payments were invariably made. Thus the command of a regiment had been listed at £5,000, but Lord Lucan (at the age of 26) bought the colonelcy of the 17th Lancers for £25,000, and Lord Cardigan paid £40,000 for the 11th Light Dragoons (later the 11th P.A.O. Hussars).

The Defects

THE defects of the system were not glaringly apparent during the long period between 1815 and 1854 when Britain was not involved in a major war, but when the Expeditionary Army sailed to war in the Crimea the qualifications for command were rank, influence and privilege, and all the men who had had real experience of fighting held junior ranks.

It was a system which under a genius as Wellington might still have worked, but the Duke had died in 1852, and the British Army was to experience what it was like to fight under the system but without the Duke. The results were sometimes farcical, most often tragic—all was hung on the extraordinary fighting qualities of British troops and the reckless bravery of the officers.

Herein, undoubtedly, lay the main blame for the Balaklava disaster. "Untrained, untried officers were in charge of the divisions and brigades in the field; the staff were ignorant of their duties and quite unable to translate the Commander-in-Chief's wishes in clear language; the Commander-in-Chief himself, unpractised and inexperienced in active command, was fatally ambiguous," comments Miss Woodham-Smith.

They Saluted

WHEN one recalls the meticulous planning, the precise reconnaissance, the careful briefing and the thorough training that went into the seaborne landing on the European continent in 1943 and 1944, it makes strange reading to learn how the Crimean landings were undertaken.

The Army sailed from Bulgaria before it was settled where it was going. The point at which the invasion was to take place was by no means agreed. Some weeks earlier a staff officer had sailed along the Crimean coast and picked out a likely bay through field-glasses, but he was notoriously shortsighted and the French considered the bay too small.

So the fleet waited while the French and British commanders personally examined the coast. Their ships sailed so close to Sebastopol that Russian officers could be seen in front of their troops, looking through their field-glasses at the generals in brilliant uniforms on deck. The British officers themselves saluted "which courtesy was returned with an air of restrained formality."

Indo-China Thrust And Parry

By James Wickenden

THERE is still no sign of a sweeping Communist victory in Indo-China, despite Ho Chi-minh's lightning moves aimed at dazing the French.

It is already clear that the march of his troops across the country is of small importance. Few of his main forces are in this thrust, and the one jungle route he has cut is of little strategic value.

The issue of the war has always lain in vital economic regions, connected by sea and air. Roads are comparatively unimportant. The main strategic area continues to be the Red River delta, where the French are more secure than they have been for years.

The fact is that General Navarre's success in breaking up Communist preparations to attack the delta during the last three months has forced Ho Chi-minh to seek a less direct method of achieving the initiative.

LEARNED LESSON

But, however Ho's plan develops, the last thing he is likely to do is to launch a sustained attack on either of the two French strong points in the news, Seno and Dien Bien Phu, if the French succeed in reinforcing them.

The Vietminh learned at the hands of France's great soldier, the late General de Lattre de Tassigny, that they cannot tackle the French once they are concentrated in position.

And if Ho had intended to take Seno, just south of where he cut across Indo-China, he would not have betrayed his plans by first attacking a small outpost some fifty miles to the north of it.

Clearly this was a feint to induce the French to fly reserves to Seno, so that there would be less available to strengthen Dien Bien Phu, which lies on Communist supply routes from China to the Thai country and Laos. He may even have hoped the French would weaken Dien Bien Phu to reinforce Seno.

His ultimate intention appears to be to re-enter Laos which he invaded last March, and where the Communist organisation is in need of a morale boost. Also from Laos he can get more of the opium he finds so useful in trading with China for guns.

To do this, he needs to free his supply routes through Dien Bien Phu, although a failure to take it will not be very serious for the Communists as they have alternative routes.

STALEMATE AGAIN.

It is likely that there will be several more apparently bewildering moves and thrusts, coupled with increased guerrilla activity in the delta, before the war settles down again to its stalemate—with the French holding the delta and Ho plunging through the jungle.

In these acrobatics the French will hope, as before, to bring Ho to battle, and Ho will hope that at some point he will catch the French off-balance with one of their main posts unguarded.

But no situation that arises can be of lasting importance to the Communists unless it leads to a Communist victory in the delta, either by force or through a "peace treaty".

So far the Communist moves do not seem to have blurred the French. They have been in Indo-China too long for that.

Unfortunately, they have been in Indo-China too long, also, for their ability to make continued sacrifices in men. That is the mounting opportunity to the Communists: expansion in East Asia. If there is a treaty, then will be the time to regard the Indo-Chinese struggle as entering a fateful phase.

THEY DESERTED FRANKIE LAINE FOR AFRICAN FEDERATION

By YORKE HENDERSON

London. If what some sociologists apparently believe is true, some 2,000 or so young men should not have been where they were.

They should have been "creeping" round a dance floor or maybe propping up a talk bar, debating the rival merits of Messrs

Johnny Ray and Frankie Laine.

Instead they were perched on the edges of their seats in the Central Hall, Westminster, hanging on the words of a panel of African experts.

And not just for a few hours, or a day. But for a whole week.

Not in school-time either. It was during their Christmas holidays.

They were there from all over the country, at their own will, to answer "The Challenge of Africa" issued by the Council for Education in World Citizenship, a UN body.

Teacher's pets and budding leaders, you say? If they were, then the breed has changed remarkably since my efforts made a succession of masters wish they'd joined the Foreign Legion instead.

The majority of the boys were beery youths who looked as if they were no strangers to a rugged scum.

Sheer Nylons

As for the girls—the number of "gyn" tunics and thick black stockings could have been counted on a couple of hands. Sheer nylons, stylish coats, dresses and up-to-the-minute hairdos prevailed.

If gum was being chewed anywhere in the hall it was being done so discreetly as to go unnoticed. No one nipped out for a quiet dog and I'm prepared to bet none of the two thousand pecked a cock.

No, they were just two thousand honest-to-goodness

British youngsters that some might try writing about for a change.

And just look at some of the subjects they listened to and discussed—constitutional development in West Africa, while supremacy in South Africa, the pattern of partnership in East Africa, Central African Federation.

Strong meat for young minds, you might think. On the contrary. Those teenagers displayed a better grasp of the subjects than many adults. And the questions they asked showed they did not intend to swallow everything they were told without analysing it.

Rushed To Queue

After each speaker had finished, members of the young audience rushed to queue behind the questioners' microphones—usually to ask for further information, but often to tackle "the platform" about some argument that did not seem to be justified. But not for a moment did they cease to be courteous itself.

Typical of the questions was one directed at two MPs from opposite sides of the House of Commons: "Why don't the Conservative and Labour Parties have a joint body to tackle colonial questions instead of approaching them from a partisan point of view?"

Yes, indeed, my heart goes out to any Communist propagandist who tries to indoctrinate British youth if those I saw were typical.

Parasitic skin disease, itching, eczema etc.

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THERE'S A STORMY YEAR AHEAD FOR THE WORLD OF SPORT

Says DENNIS HART

It would take an astrologer or fortune teller to predict the sporting thrills of 1954 or the new Champions who will emerge. But neither stars nor crystal ball are needed to forecast that the New Year promises many changes.

With January only a few days old there are demands for alterations of rules and regulations, and even in administration. From Australia comes the request to the MCC to restore the former rule that a new cricket ball can be available after 200 runs.

The rule was changed in 1948, when a new ball was allowed after 55 x-ball overs. The number was subsequently raised to 65 six-ball or 50 eight-ball overs.

The Australian Board claim that this reversion to former practice will revive leg-spin bowling, and consequently improve stroke-play.

Why was the rule altered in the first place? For the very same reason that the Australians now want it changed back.

It happened during the 'brighter cricket' campaign. It

was said that bowling captains placed too much emphasis on the new ball, and until it was available, employed their leg-spinners bowling to a packed on-side field to keep down runs.

Batsmen too were criticised. They were alleged to have refrained from scoring quickly in order to play themselves in before the new ball arrived.

THE MORAL

The moral of the story? No matter how the rules are juggled around, if players want to play defensive cricket they will do so. But do they? Of course not. Cricket is only

played by men who are cricket minded, and defence simply for the sake of it is against the spirit of the game.

Give players incentive, wickets that provide batsmen and bowlers an opportunity to play at attacking game, and there'll be no lack of initiative and stroke play.

SOCCER STORM

White or brown? That's the question at present causing a storm in British soccer. Is it to be a white ball or a brown one?

In the last two seasons a white ball has been introduced during winter months to allow spectators to follow play in the gloomy half-light in which games often have to be finished. But a white ball is of a different texture. Being made of plastic material, it does not hold moisture like the familiar brown leather one.

Now some managers, who want it banned, complain that it plays tricks and is difficult to control. They cite the recent Tottenham-Sheffield United match when a swinging wind caused the ball to suddenly dip in flight and swerve into the Sheffield goal—when apparently it was going well wide.

But let's keep a sense of proportion. It was an unfortunate incident, but not the first freak goal in soccer. And remember, the Hungarians were brought up on a light ball. How many managers would gladly concede a dozen freak goals if their teams could play like those merry Magyars?

THE WHOLE SET-UP

The discordant note in British speedway is more general than in the others. It concerns the whole set-up.

There has been a split at the administrative level. Wimbledon, West Ham and Bristol have walked out of the First Division. Next season, which begins in April, they will compete in a breakaway league of 18 London and provincial clubs.

Sponsor of the new "London and Provincial League," Wimbledon manager Mr. Ronnie Green, says that the move is intended to give speedway a much-needed shot in the arm. He has not asked the First Division clubs to co-operate. But the new league would certainly consider any applications.

The reaction of these "loyal" clubs? "They can't get along without us," seems to be the attitude. "They'll be begging to come back soon."

Seems that the season of good-will, which seldom enjoys a long life, will this year, be shorter than ever.

—(London Express Service)

Spotlighting The Three-Year-Olds Of 1954

Do Not Forget L'Avengro

Says JAMES PARK

Mr H. J. Joel has two top class colts in High Treason and King's Evidence. High Treason will be no more than a sprinter, and King's Evidence is not likely to stay more than a mile. The owner has others to depend upon over longer distances.

One is L'Avengro, and I have no doubt it was in view of three-year-old prospects that the colt retired for the season after winning at York in August.

That was only the second time the colt had been on a racecourse. He first turned out at Royal Ascot when third to Hydrologist and Arabian Night. I liked the appearance of L'Avengro that day and made up my mind that he would show to more advantage when racing over a longer course.

SURPRISED

I was a little surprised to find Barton Street making such a bold attempt to concede 10lb., but that was my first acquaintance with the latter. I have since learned to appreciate his ability.

The pair had a terrific tussle throughout the last quarter of a mile, and it had to be left to the camera to show L'Avengro had his nose in front. That was the last we saw of the winner so there was no opportunity of judging what progress he made during the autumn months.

On the face of things, L'Avengro has a lot of leeway

to make up. He has to find more than a stone to be regarded as within half of the top horses. I am not going to say he will do so, but I still find him an interesting subject.

WELL-MADE

He is a well-made bay colt of just the right size. The battling qualities displayed at York satisfied me that he has the right appetite for racing. He is by the Derby winner, My Love, out of the Nearco mare, Gipsy Girl, whose dam, Zingarella, bred that very fast horse, Portobello. He was, by Portlaw so cannot be brought into any assessment of stamina potential in the case of L'Avengro.

One could reasonably anticipate a colt bred in such a manner to be more at home over a mile and a half than over a shorter distance. It may be L'Avengro will lack the class to take him to the top, but he is not one to be ignored.

—(London Express Service)

BLACKPOOL v. SHEFFIELD UNITED



Windmill meets windmill, or at least that is how it looks when Blackpool leader Mortensen (right) clashes with Sheffield United goalkeeper Burgin (left). The match resulted in a 2-2 draw.—Express Photo.

Mottram And Paish Again For Britain's 1954 Davis Cup Team?

By ROBERT DOWSON

London, Jan. 11.

Two veterans who have carried Britain's lawn tennis burden in big post-war international contests again are likely to head their country's Davis Cup team in 1954.

Tony Mottram and Geoff Paish, ranked Nos. 1 and 2 respectively in British tennis, are expected to serve at least one more year at the head of things before any of half a dozen younger, prospective racket stars are ready to take over.

Mottram, at 33, and Paish, at 32, are regarded as past their prime after seven years of Davis Cup and other top international play, but official efforts by the Lawn Tennis Association to raise a squad of top-rate reserves have yet to produce the desired results.

The two "old stagers" who have served in both singles and doubles over the past few years were a disappointment to fans and experts during the 1953 season. Neither was regarded as good enough to be seeded for the Wimbledon Championships.

Mottram was eliminated in the first round by "unknown" Hugh Stewart of the United States. Paish beat South Africa's Ian Vermaak in the first round, but was beaten by Alex Hargreaves of Australia in the second round.

Having drawn a bye in the first round of the European zone of the Davis Cup, the pair took Britain to a 5-0 win over a weak Norwegian team in the second round.

That was as far as they got in the 1953 campaign. Belgium's Philippe Washer and Jacques Brichant put them out of the tourney with a 4-1 quarter-final victory. The Belgians went on to win the European Zone, beating Italy in the semi-finals and Denmark in the final, both by 3-2 scores.

Though the British Lawn Tennis Association does not issue an official ranking list, players are annually graded in lists compiled by the Lawn Tennis Writers' Association from its 50 members' selections.

Third in the semi-official rankings behind Mottram and Paish is Gerry Onley who has come into prominence only during the last couple of years. But Onley, too, is getting to the veteran stage. He is 29. He occupied the same number three spot in the previous year's rankings.

BETTER PROSPECTS

Better prospects for Britain's tennis future are seen in three teenagers who come next on the list. But duty with the armed services is likely to keep them out of much top class play during the next two or three years.

Ranked behind, southpaw Billy Knight, 18, ranked No. 4, is the last most highly thought of at present. This Northamp-

ton youth, British Junior Champion, is now in Australia, touring the State and National Championships, under the auspices of the British and Australian Lawn Tennis Associations.

Londoner Bobby Wilson, also 18, jumped from 9th to 5th ranking in the current list. Wilson is regarded, in some tennis circles as a budding court genius. In the 1953 Wimbledon tourney he reached the third round where he succumbed to Sweden's Sven Davidson in a five-set match.

Both Wilson and Knight have been named to British Davis Cup squads as reserves, but Mottram and Paish have continued to shoulder the playing load.

Two other youngsters who have not yet attained rankings in the first 10, but who are highly thought of, are Anthony Pickard, 19, of Derby, and Michael Davies, 18, of Swansea.

Next season's tournaments and minor international contests are expected to show, which, if any, of these would-be stars will be likely to succeed the old firm of Mottram & Paish.

In the women's division, Britain continued to hold her own against players from all parts of the world except the United States.

SEEMINGLY HOPELESS

The authorities here are still in their now lengthy and seemingly hopeless search for a squad of a calibre capable of matching the apparently endless stream of good American female racket swingers.

The annual Anglo-American women's contest for the Wightman Cup was last won by Britain in 1930. In recent years it has been front page news here if the British women took even one of the seven matches in the contest, whether played in the United States or in Britain.

Top of the current British ranking list are Angela Mortimer, 21, of Devonshire, Helen Fletcher, 22, of Derbyshire, and Mrs. Joy Mottram (wife of Tony), of London, in that order.

Aided by desertion of the game by previous top rankers, this trio jumped "into the top three places" from third, sixth

and fifth positions respectively in the last ranking list.

Fourth ranked is experienced International Mrs. Jean Rinkel-Quertier, who, though now married to Dutch player Ivo Rinkel, prefers to continue playing for Britain. — United Press.

Indians Picked To Emerge As Malaya's Main Challengers For The Thomas Cup

Singapore, Jan. 11.

India is picked to emerge as Asian Zone winner and badminton's golden trophy — by a Singapore Free Press badminton columnist today.

The columnist was commenting on the draw for the Asian and Australian Zones of the Thomas Cup International Badminton competition which was held at Wimbledon last Thursday.

In the Australian Zone there are only two contestants in Australia and New Zealand and the draw gave Australia the choice of court for the encounter.

In the Asian Zone the draw resulted as follows: Ceylon versus Pakistan; India versus Thailand; Hongkong v. Burma; Japan, bye.

AN EYE-OPENER

The columnist pointed out that the defeat of T. N. Sen, India's brilliant Thomas Cup player in the last tournament, by a newcomer university player should serve as an eye-opener. The Indian team had caused a sensation by easily defeating the Danish team and giving the Americans "the shock of their lives."

"Those who saw the India-United States inter-zone match in Singapore in 1952," the columnist said, "should remember vividly how closely the United States scraped through."

Strengthened by a player of Mohan's and Sells' class, the line-up of the Indian team for the next challenge round would give Malayan selectors many sleepless nights, the columnist said.

He added that the inclusion of several newcomer nations to the Asian Zone was a welcome sign

Here Is Your Top Sport In 1954

'ALL THE BEST' LIES AHEAD

Sport and sportsmen of 1954: what are the big events and likely big names? If you had the time and the money—and the ticket-calling power—what could you see without leaving England?

Plenty! So much that this preview will get out of hand if I do not limit it to the one star item in each game.

SOCCER: Obviously Wembley, May 1. At present 32 hopeful sides are in the Cup hunt and only a fool would turn prophet.

HOCKEY:—No need to look further ahead than England v. New Zealand, Twickenham, January 30. Wales and Cardiff have beaten the All Blacks. Can we? This is an affair of three Bobs—Stuart, the New Zealand captain, Scott, his full-back, and Stirling, of RAF and Wasps, likely England captain.

BOXING:—Jack Solomons tries this New Year to arrange some thing of America's World Champions Carl Olson and Rocky Marciano, to mix it with Randolph Turpin and Don Cockell. More about that later.

ATHLETICS:—AAA Championships, July 9 and 10, White City. Problem: Can Gordon Pirie surpass the long distance achievements of Emil Zatopek, the flying Czech?

CRICKET:—The Pakistanis, new to Test status, will be in England. First Test match, Lord's, June 10-15, will probably have Len Hutton and Oxford Blue A.H. Kardar tossing in the middle as captains.

LAWN TENNIS: Every chance that at Wimbledon, June 21 to July 3, we shall see the Davis Cup heroes Lew Hoad (Australia) and Tony Trabert (USA). Unless the professional promoters tempt them too strongly.

GOLF: Open Championship, Royal Birkdale, July 5 to 10. Bobby Locke, who won the title three times but lost it last year, will try to regain it. Will Ben Hogan, the reigning Champion, defend? It is doubtful.

RACING: The Derby is on Wednesday, June 2. Sufficient reason for not having any notion at all about what will succeed Sir Gordon on Pinza. Perhaps Sir Gordon on Landaul.

—(London Express Service)

RECORD FOR FIXED ODDS BETTING

Halifax, Yorkshire, Jan. 11.

A man who had a bet with a bookmaker at odds of 64,000 to one, has won £16,000 for an outlay of five shillings.

Mr. Reg Stratford of Halifax correctly picked three games in the football fixtures that would be drawn and forecast that each side would score three goals.

His win is a record for fixed odds betting. — China Mail Special.

Colony Squash Championship

Some hard fought tussles and a major upset were the features of the first round of the Colony Squash Championship play at Victoria Squash Courts yesterday evening.

G. H. P. Pritchard upset all calculations when he defeated fourth seeded Maj. E. F. Kyte in a battle which lasted five games.

The hardest fought match, however, was that between E. Boycott and L. J. Nightingale, which also went to five games. L. Col J. J. Sullivan turned in an impressive performance to defeat Maj. J. S. Martin in three straight games, and H. R. Hubble was in devastating form, running away from I. Corrie Hill to win the first game to love and triumph in three straight.

Eric Cumine, displayed his old skill and despite strong competition offered up a 5-0 lead to Newall by 9-7, 9-7 and 8-4.

Cmdr J. L. Riggs, first seeded for the tournament, stroked his way to an easy win against D. A. McDonald.

F/O Clapton and his opponent, Maj. A. A. Read did not make an appearance and therefore in accordance with the rules of the competition have forfeited right to further play.

THE RESULTS

The results were: L/Col J. J. Sullivan beat Major J. S. Martin 3-0, 9-5, 9-5. Boycott beat L. J. Nightingale 10-8, 3-9, 9-4, 3-9, 9-7. G. H. P. Pritchard beat E. F. Kyte 9-7, 9-5, 9-7. E. Cumine beat 5/Ldr D. Newall 9-7, 9-7, 9-4. I. Thompson beat 3/Ldr D. A. McDonald 9-7, 9-5, 9-4. L. Col J. J. Sullivan beat I. Corrie Hill 9-4, 9-6, 9-2. Cmdr J. L. Riggs (holder) beat D. A. McDonald 9-7, 9-5, 9-4. L. Graham beat L. A. R. Benthall 9-3, 9-2, 10-8.

The following are the games scheduled for to-night: 5/30, H. R. Hubble v. L. P. M. Brentford; J. B. Hart v. W/O J. Kettlewell; Major P. Meers v. Major C. D. Gover. 6/30, L. J. Sullivan v. L. B. C. Carter; L. B. G. L. Hobson v. P. L. Holmes; D. G. Coffey v. L. J. C. Jam. 8/30, 2/Ldr D. Stirling v. Cdr J. E. Stevens; Capt B. Sturrock v. L. R. D. Weeks; J. D. Mackie v. Cdr T. G. V. Farcy.

CLUB "B" TEAM FOR TOMORROW

Following are the players who will represent the Club "B" team in the rubber match against A. A. Workshop, R.E.M.E. at Club ground tomorrow:

Bell, Robertson, Fitteroff, Lindsay, Stevin, Daniel, Cole, Spencer, Flaxman, Pink, Rankin, Stevens, Douglas, Shaw, Laville, Lowery.

Reserves: Cooke, Russell, Richardson, Popham, Dick, Dilworth.

CHANGES IN FRENCH RUGBY UNION TEAM

Paris, Jan. 11.

The French Rugby Union team to meet Ireland in Paris on January 23 shows almost a complete change in the three-quarters from the side who beat Scotland by a try to nil on Saturday.

M. Prat returns after injury to left centre and R. Marline moves from left to right centre.

The wing three-quarters, M. Pomathius and L. Roge, are dropped in favour of Cazenave and A. Boniface.

Baulon, who had his first cap against Scotland, is replaced in the pack by M. Celaya who played against England at Twickenham last year.

He and the other new cap against Scotland, J. Bouquerel, centre, are reserves.—China Mail Special.

THE GAMBOLS

by Barry Appleby



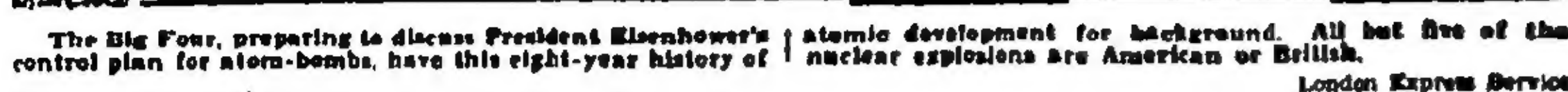
What is Surf

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See

To-morrow

TRAFFIC and COMMERCE SECTION



ONLY XXXXOS WOMEN
CAN GET UNDIES
IN GROTEWOHL'S UTOPIA

A single week's "letters to the Editor" recently produced this crop of complaints:

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TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1954.

JOHN CLARKE'S CASEBOOK

Terence's Snack

It was one of those London restaurants where people go as much to be seen as to eat, and where, looking round, you feel no woman would be served who was not beautiful, no man allowed the privilege of a table, who was not handsome, rich, and well-connected.

Above the restaurant towered a block of flats. The tenants of the flats, of course, were all people of distinction, and if they did not wish to eat in public in the restaurant, or cook up something for themselves in their luxurious kitchens, they could pick up a telephone and order whatever they fancied to be sent up from below.

THE HAPPY MAN

THAT accounts for the presence of such surroundings of such people, food as the man and cheese sandwiches which were Terence's undoing. They were cut and kept on hand against demands that tenants might make for snacks in the small rooms.

Terence worked in the kitchen-world that began immediately you passed through the swinging doors from the restaurant. In the elaborate protocol which operated in this world, he ruled fairly low. He was a kitchen porter.

But being more or less contented with his lot, he was a happier man, it may be, than some of those more successful ones for whom the kitchen potatoes and washed up plates.

ONLY THE BEST

ALTHOUGH he had been only a matter of weeks at this restaurant, Terence had properly caught the spirit of the place. The spirit that said, "Only the best is good enough for our customers."

When, therefore, the other evening, he came upon sandwiches, four of them and three of cheese, and realised they had been cut all of two days, fear seized him that they might, in error, be served to the customers, although they were not quite fresh.

To prevent the danger coming to anything, Terence pocketed the sandwiches. He was searched as he left the restaurant that night. The sandwiches were found in his pocket. The police were called.

Next morning, Terence, at Great St. Martin's, pleaded guilty to stealing seven sandwiches, valued at 14s. 6d. "What?" asked Mr. Rowland Thomas, QC, the magistrate, "are sandwiches two and something like these days?"

MEALS ON THE HOUSE

HE was told the ham were 2s. 6d., the cheese 1s. 6d. "There are no previous convictions against this man," went on the policeman in charge of the case.

"His wages were £5 0s. 1d. a week, and as a worker in the kitchen, he got his meals there. I understand the staff are allowed to eat what they like, on the premises, but not allowed to take food out."

"Allowed to eat what they like?" the magistrate asked. "Well, more or less," the officer said.

Mr. Thomas asked Terence what he had to say. He is a clerk, slight man, with a pencil-thin mustache, a crew cut, and the accents of the Ireland he left 12 years ago.

HIS PRIDE

"ACH," Terry said, "them sandwiches was there two days or so; we could never've served them."

"Why didn't you ask if you could have them?"

"Well, you see they only let you ask three times a day," he pleaded. "I've never done nothing like steal in me life."

"All right," said Mr. Thomas. "I'll discharge you. But you must pay a guinea costs to remind you not to take things that don't belong to you."

"Sure," Terence said, obligingly. He went off, the sandwiches were taken out. No order was made for their disposal. They were three days old now. Perhaps the railway refused to submit tenders for their purchase.

HITCH-HIKING AROUND THE WORLD IS A WONDERFUL ADVENTURE

says TIMM NOLTE, who is doing
it and has now reached Hongkong

Imagine a young man with a burning desire in his heart to see the world, and in his pocket no more money than can just see him through only until next sunrise.

Imagine him taking a decision to set out on his globetour with no chance of any great change happening inside his pocket. Crazy, isn't he? And imagine the same man after a lapse of nine months, standing under an exotic sun as far from his home town as 7,000 miles away in India, or later in Hongkong after having covered a third of the Earth's circumference.

That's me, Timm Nolte, twenty, an only child, leaving Dusseldorf, West Germany, in March 1953, on foot, determined and undaunted, and now writing from Hongkong.

Yes, I did it, and I will go on till I complete the circuit, making my way back home. Maybe it will take me a little over five months more to do it, but I will do it. And you don't have to think I am kidding, for that it is impossible, because I am the first one to sit here and tell you that I did it. Others have done it, and I know many will do it. But I only wish to say it is a wonderful feeling I have hitch-hiking all the way from West Germany to India. My tour makes me richer every day with experiences I gain every minute from it.

It is wonderful to be in new surroundings every day—every mile of hiking brings something new to your eyes. Here, today, I am trekking over snow-laden Alpine heights, freezing in the cold, and not long after that I am in the midst of a desert, standing the heat of the blazing sun overhead, with the hot sand under the feet.

Today I am taking my dinner from a tin with friends, and the next day with an old farmer in Yugoslavia, eating roasted potatoes and milk, and the next time bread and dates with a Bedouine, and the next time the hot Indian food, and a little time after rice and sweet-sour-pork with a Chinese family in Hongkong. It is a feeling words can not describe.

LIKED AND LEARNED

As I made my way through countries over plains and hills, through deserts and forests, seeing strange lands and meeting strange people with strange manners and customs, I learned many things. To speak the truth, I learned more of history, geography and architecture, have learned more about architecture during these days than I did from these unnumbered volumes in the library, by just making use of my eyes.

But most exciting is the adventure that hitch-hiking means. You have no definite transport; even you don't know sometimes if you will get any transport. Everything is uncertain, and you know only the present moment, and are prepared for anything to happen the next moment. Uncertainty is the only reality about this tour. Naturally it means danger and difficulty and that is what makes it as interesting as a modern-world Odyssey.

Most difficult was obtaining my father's consent. Well, he didn't at first give it, but when he couldn't make me believe I would be kidnapped on the way, he thundered out: "We brought you up to be a man, go out and prove it is true. The door is wide open."

I packed up and away I went. I crossed Switzerland, Italy, and my entry into Yugoslavia via Trieste and thence to Greece. I passed through Turkey, and Syria and stopped at Basrah, Iraq. From Basrah I worked my passage across the Persian Gulf to Karachi, Pakistan. Later I toured all of India, writing articles I paid a simple passage to Hongkong.

DIFFICULT JOB

It would be a dull affair to give an account of the route I came by which would be merely a list of place-names known to one and all. What will remain as a treasure is the memory of the journey, how I at all reached Hongkong, hitch-hiking all the way to India, sleeping my nights under strange shelters, depending on the hospitality of people for my meals. It was a real difficult job, I tell you, and it takes a good deal of young spirit and idealism to make hitch-hiking interesting in spite of the difficulties.

I love my hike, because of its difficulties, and of course something which I have found always on the way. It is the inherent good nature of man which was revealed to me as I



TIMM NOLTE

had a chance to know various peoples of the world. I am a cosmopolitan, at least, I believe so. I also believe that in every man of this world, irrespective of colour or creed, there is a cosmopolitan, even though he has not walked out of his home town in all his life. That cosmopolitan has a love and fellow feeling to extend to every other man whenever he is approached. This is the man who wants to love and serve humanity. It is this man that has made my journey a joy forever, and falsified my father's fears that I should be obstructed on the way. This is the most valuable lesson that I learned.

HUMAN TOUCHES

Shall I forget the old man of Yugoslavia who watched me on the road for more than an hour to make sure I would not be stranded for want of a lift? Actually I waited all the afternoon for a lift and saw no truck going my way. When he was sure he came down from his hillside house and invited me to shelter.

I was so delighted—and much moved, too, by his goodness, and I accompanied him. Of course he had no palace to offer me, but the single room which was bedecked with cushions, kitchen and living room in one with no more furniture than a stove, a chair, and two wooden benches, was more than a palace to me. It is the heart that matters, not the house in which it is. How I relished the humble dishes entirely composed of roasts potatoes, milk and eggs! I was with the old man for two and a half days, and helped him in more than one way by chopping wood, washing dishes, rebuilding chicken shed, bringing flowers and that sort of thing.

And I remember that day in Avignon when I was completely broke. I was hungry. I returned to the youth-hostel, and entered the hall where I found two English girls, two Belgian girls, and one German girl sitting at the table and taking their dinner out of their own time. I came in and just kept on looking at the food. They looked at me, and found my eyes fixed on the food. Suddenly one of them said, "Come on, have you dinner with us?" That was lovely.

And the day when I stood dismayed, seeing the vast Syrian desert before me. Here, in the midst of the desert, even was some human heart that enabled me to cross it, and but for which I would not have dreamt of being here today to write this. I found a couple of trucks in the desert getting prepared to start. They belonged to the Iraq Transport Company. I approached the people to ask if they would give me a lift across the desert. "Why not?" was the answer.

I shall not forget the hospitality of Dr. Shih and his family in Calcutta. It was this good friend who helped me by arranging speeches for me to collect the finances for an air-lift to Hongkong. CPA gave me a very fine reduction, because I am on the way home from the International Student Congress in New Delhi.

Colonials' Behaviour Criticised

London, Jan. 11.

A judge today criticised hundreds of British colonialists who came to Britain and eked out a living of financial help provided by national assistance and unemployment relief.

Justice Sellers was speaking at the Old Bailey, London's central criminal court, where James August Williams, 31, a native of Lagos, Algeria, was found guilty of stealing £2 from a young woman.

Williams, in evidence, said he had been in England eight years, having come first as a student.

He had been employed by the post office from December 1949 to June 1953 and from June until September last year had been drawing 32s and 6d a week in unemployment money and 17s and 6d National Assistance.

Conditionally discharging him Mr Justice Sellers commented: "CROSS AND LAZY"

"He is a member of the British Commonwealth and quite entitled to his money while not making any contribution to the well being of the community."

"He seems rather cross, lazy and seems to be pretending he is learning, but does nothing to the upkeep of the state."

"He is not the only one. There are hundreds up and down the country who come over here and work for a short time and for the rest of the time manage to keep living by being maintained by the facilities available for those who live in this country."

"The whole thing is very unsound economically and morally; exceptionally unsound because they lead a lazy life, do nothing and are kept."

In another court in the same building the Recorder, Sir Gerard Donovan told a coloured man in the dock: "I think you are a danger to the community."

Edward Barnes, 27, was sentenced to five years' gaol after being found guilty of five charges of endeavouring to obtain sums totalling £333 from four football pool companies, using falsely date-stamped betting letters.

China Mail Special.

UNION BOSS SHOUTED DOWN

(Continued from Page 1)

In London and 2½d. in the provinces. After that they will go back to their "guerrilla" tactics, which are scheduled to go on till the employers give in.

The employers have threatened to lock out strikers. The unions in turn have promised their men strike pay for as long as the dispute lasts.

The Labour Minister, Sir Walter Monckton, due back in London tomorrow after a holiday in Spain, is expected to make a firm bid to try to get both sides to reach a settlement.

What's Her Line? Solution RESEARCH WORKERS London Express Service.

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"Isn't it a beautiful stole, George? And it's reasonable, too, when you consider how much you spent adding that new porch to the house!"

Goodwill Gestures Despite Fighting In Indo-China

Hanoi, Jan. 11.

The arrival in Hanoi of 207 of the 300 prisoners released by the Vietminh on the anniversary of the Tonkin uprising on December 19, 1946, and news of the reciprocal goodwill gesture by the French commander in liberating a batch of 300 Vietminh prisoners, highlighted the Indo-China war front events today.

With the Vietminh pincers closing in on the fortress of Dien Bien Phu, 125 miles from Hanoi, and with the focus of military attention still concentrated on Savannakhet, 380 miles to the north of Saigon in central Laos, the reciprocal release of the prisoners of both sides shed a friendly light on the bitter Franco-Vietnam and Vietminh struggle for power.

The Franco-Vietnam prisoners were released from camps on the Vietnam-Chinese border. All had to be given hospital treatment on arrival. Immediately after their arrival, the French commander announced the return of a similar number of Vietminh prisoners.

There has been sharp fighting on several fronts during the past 24 hours, although no large-scale operations have taken place.

The focus remains on Savannakhet where patrol activity on both sides has produced a war of movement.

Several parachute drops have been made by the Franco-Vietnam forces at Savannakhet, which is rapidly assuming a strongly fortified appearance.

SHOWING FIGHT

In other battle areas, the Vietminh have been showing fight. Their forces have been highly engaged north-east of Phnom Penh on the southern Annam coast, where considerable war material has been captured.

In the north, the Vietminh vice is closing in on Dien Bien Phu, but no large-scale fighting has been reported.

Meanwhile, on the political front, the formation of the new Vietnam government under Prince Bao Loc was expected to be completed on Tuesday. It will be formed of 14 ministers—seven from southern Vietnam, five from the north and two from central Vietnam. The investiture is scheduled to take place in Saigon on Thursday.

Meet Tomorrow

Seoul, Jan. 12.

A United Nations spokesman said today that the Military Armistice Commission would meet at 11 a.m., local time, tomorrow to "discuss the prisoner of war question."

The meeting was called by the Communists. At the Military Armistice Commission, yesterday the United Nations rejected Communist requests for a delay in the release of non-repatriated prisoners and for a resumption of explanations.

NEW PUISNE JUDGE

Mr Justice Gregg
Arrives

The Hon. Mr Justice James Reali Gregg, QC, newly appointed Puisne Judge for Hongkong, accompanied by Mrs Gregg, arrived here in RMS Corfu from Southampton this morning to take up his appointment.

On board the Corfu to greet Mr and Mrs Gregg were the Hon. Mr Justice T. J. Gould and Mrs Gould, the Hon. Mr Justice C. W. Reece and Mrs Reece, Mrs A. Ridgehaigh, wife of the Hon. A. Ridgehaigh, QC, Attorney General, Mr G. S. Edwards, Secretary to the Hon. Chief Justice, and Mr A. Alltree, Head Bailiff.

Mr Justice Gregg was Puisne Judge in Nigeria before his appointment to Hongkong was approved by Her Majesty the Queen in August last year.

Born in 1898, the new Puisne Judge was educated at the Royal Belfast Academy, Institute and Harvard and Cambridge Universities. He was first appointed to the Colonial Service as a Police Magistrate in St Vincent in 1929, and has since served in the Gold Coast, Nyasaland and Uganda, where he became Attorney-General in 1933.

OTHER ARRIVALS

Arriving from Bombay was Mr A. Donald Miller, General Secretary of the Mission to Lepers, accompanied by his wife, Mrs (Dr) Marjorie Miller.

Mr and Mrs Miller have been on a tour of the Mission's work in India and other countries and will be spending a few days in Hongkong before proceeding to Japan. They will visit the Hay Ling Chau Leprosarium and address meetings.

Another arrival was Senator James A. MacKinnon of Canada returning from a month's pleasure trip to Indonesia and Singapore. Senator MacKinnon, who was former Minister of Trade and Commerce in the Canadian Government for 10 years, is sailing for home in the ss President Cleveland tonight.

Meeting the 72-year-old Senator this morning were Mr T. R. G. Fletcher, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Hongkong, and Mrs Fletcher, Mr M. B. Blackwood, Assistant Canadian Trade Commissioner in Hongkong, Mr D. S. Armstrong, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Singapore, and their two small daughters, Desanne and Susan.

Five Russian Diplomats Here

Five Russian diplomats of the now defunct Russian diplomatic mission in Tokyo, arrived here this morning from Tokyo in the British liner Manchuria on route back to Moscow.

On arrival, one of the diplomats said that they would be leaving the Colony today or tomorrow by train. They would continue their diplomatic services in Moscow.

He said also that there were still many others remaining in Tokyo.

The diplomats said this was their first visit to Hongkong, but they refused to reveal their names.

Radio Hongkong

H.K.T. Time Signal and Programme Summary: 6.55, Melody with the Stars 6.55, The International Outlook, Talk by the Rev. Fr. Anthony Eden, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (London Relay); 7.00, Her Majesty The Queen opens a special Session of the New Zealand Parliament. Her Majesty's Speech from the Throne, and the Description of the Throne, and the Parliament House, Wellington (London Relay); 7.05, News Report; 7.10, News Talk (London Relay); 7.15, Special Announcements; 7.20, Forces Favourites (London Relay); 7.25, The Daily News (London Relay); 7.30, First Hearing presented by Bernard Hicks (London Relay); 7.35, The Daily News (London Relay); 7.40, The Daily News (London Relay); 7.45, The Daily News (London Relay); 7.50, The Daily News (London Relay); 7.55, The Daily News (London Relay); 8.00, The Daily News (London Relay); 8.05, The Daily News (London Relay); 8.10, The Daily News (London Relay); 8.15, The Daily News (London Relay); 8.20, The Daily News (London Relay); 8.25, The Daily News (London Relay); 8.30, The Daily News (London Relay); 8.35, The Daily News (London Relay); 8.40, The Daily News (London Relay); 8.45, The Daily News (London Relay); 8.50, The Daily News (London Relay); 8.55, The Daily News (London Relay); 9.00, The Daily News (London Relay); 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